

# WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1857.

We have again to remind our readers that, whilst we are publishing the opinions of the judges in the Dred Scott case, almost everything else is excluded. It is so important to the information of the public mind that the reasons of the majority of the court, upon which they founded their opinion, should go forth to the people, that we willingly give up our columns almost entirely to this important subject. We have many valuable and interesting communications on hand which cannot now be published. We are no better than our correspondents and contributors. We write editorials, but cannot publish them for want of space. But we feel assured that nothing that we can write is just now so important to the country as the reasoning and the decision of a great constitutional question, which has lately claimed so large a share of public attention.

When the publication of this case is finished, and we make our comments upon it, our columns will present their usual variety of interesting matter.

## THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The citizens of Washington ought never to be unmindful or indifferent to our municipal elections, as they reach, directly or indirectly, all the essential interests of our city. Good or adverse results will necessarily follow the choice we make of the depositaries of our trust.

Two tickets are presented to the people. One of them represents a party long known, long trusted, and ever faithful in protecting the honor and advancing the prosperity of the city. It has a deep and an abiding interest in all that courts the protection of wise laws and good government. The other is of modern date—mysterious in its origin, anomalous in its character, odious in its principles, and faithful to popular conceits. Brief as has been its existence, it has had its day of trial and triumph. It has been a scourge and a blight wherever it begeth popular favor and wielded an arm of power.

Beyond our own doors we need not go for proof of this. Look to the Washington Monument, and see how it stands blighted by their touch! For years the sound of no hammer has been heard within its precincts; its revenue is gone; the streams of patriotic and generous favor throughout the land that fed the fountain that raised it to its present height are all cut off by the thriftless, faithless band of vandals that took possession of its keys, and desecrated the sanctuary that hung around the monument and the name of Washington.

Let us remember the brutal assaults that have been made by this party upon the sacred right of suffrage and the majesty of law—the safety of life and the protection of property; let us remember the impious hands they laid upon the sacred rights of religious liberty to gratify infidel heresy at the bidding of infuriated mobs; let us look to the moral shame that has covered our community by these dark conspirators, who have given us a name full of reproach and ignominy, like that which their excesses gave to Baltimore, Louisville, and New Orleans; let us look throughout all our borders, social, moral, political, and in everything that bears upon human action and dignifies character, and see if these modern Ishmaelites have done anything to entitle them to praise or commendation, or to shield them from virtuous indignation. No; they are the plague-spots upon the body-politic, consuming its vitality wherever their influence has reached. They are now the "sick man" in our midst; and let us speed their march to the grave, and secure a clean bill of health for our city.

## HON. JAMES B. CLAY.

The whole country will learn with the liveliest satisfaction that Hon. James B. Clay has been nominated by the democrats of the Ashland district, Kentucky, for Congress. Mr. Clay rendered most efficient service to the popular cause in the late presidential campaign, and furnished unmistakable evidence that he inherited no slight share of the talents and patriotism of his distinguished father. The Louisville Democrat, of last Monday's issue, says: "On Friday last a democratic convention assembled at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and nominated Hon. James B. Clay, of Fayette county, for Congress, in the Ashland district. His nomination will give universal satisfaction to the democracy of the State, and doubtless secure us another member."

## VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia for members of Congress, members of the legislature, and attorney general, takes place to-day.

**LOUISIANA.**  
The Louisiana democratic State convention met at Baton Rouge on the 18th instant, and nominated S. W. Robertson for auditor, Robert Hunter for treasurer, and W. J. Hamilton for superintendent of public education.

## ONE OF THE REASONS.

We find the following instructive revelation in a late number of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Argus: "One of the reasons for the shower of Fremont sermons in the last campaign, may be accounted for by the following, which is doubtless one of scores of similar instances: 'A clergyman in one of the county villages of Massachusetts, a Fremonter, but an honest, well-meaning man, was absent from his flock for a few days just before the election. On his return he found a letter addressed to a tender bill as a compensation for a Fremonter sermon which he was requested to preach. The occasion had passed the day. Unlike thousands engaged in the sham republican cause, he was too honest to pocket the money without rendering an equivalent, and therefore returned it to the donor.'

On Wednesday of last week the citizens of Mecklenburg, and from other portions of North Carolina, celebrated the anniversary of their independence. After a grand procession, an appropriate prayer, and the reading of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of the 20th May, 1775," the orator of the day, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, was introduced, who, in an able and eloquent address of three hours and a half duration, fully sustained the reputation he had previously won for talent and oratorical powers.

Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, notifies all persons entitled to vote for members of the house of commons that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next to take the sense of the voters as to the constitution of the State making the suffrages therein free.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

We find in one of our German exchanges the treaty recently concluded between Russia and Japan. We translate for our columns the most important articles:

Article 3. The government of Japan opens three ports to the vessels of Russia—namely, Simoda, in the principality of Idzumi, Hakodadi, in the province of Hokkaido; and Nagasaki, in the principality of Kikushi. At these three ports Russian vessels can repair damages, obtain supplies of water, fire-wood, provisions, and other necessary articles, and coal when it can be procured. The Russians will pay for these supplies in gold or silver money, and, in default of funds, in the merchandise which composes their cargo.

Article 4. All necessary assistance shall be given in the two countries to the vessels of either that may be wrecked, as well as to their captains and crews, and the latter shall be free from all restraint, subject only to the equitable laws of the country.

Article 5. Russian subjects shall be allowed to exchange the merchandise, articles, and money which they may bring with them for the merchandise and articles which they may desire to purchase.

Article 6. The Russian government may appoint, whenever it shall deem proper to do so, a consul at one of the above-named ports.

Article 7. Should any question arise or any difficulty have to be settled, it shall be scrupulously decided by the Japanese government.

Article 8. Subjects of Russia in Japan and Japanese in Russia shall enjoy perfect liberty, entirely exempt from any vexatious annoyances, on condition, when a crime shall be committed, the accused shall be taken into custody; but his trial shall be conducted according to the laws of his own country.

Article 9. In consideration of the close proximity of the two countries, Russian subjects shall enjoy to the fullest extent all rights and privileges which the Japanese government has heretofore granted, or shall hereafter grant, to the subjects of other nations.

The foregoing articles are defined and explained in a series of additional articles, the chief of which are as follows:

Additional to article 3. In the two first ports designated in the treaty, Russian subjects shall be free to move about—in the city of Simoda and its environs—within a circle of seven Japanese miles, from the island of Inou-Cassai; and at Hakodadi within a circle of five Japanese miles. They may visit the shops, temples, and lodge in the houses temporarily provided for them while special hotels are being prepared for their accommodation. They shall not, however, enter private houses, unless invited. At Nagasaki they will be confined to the regulations prescribed for the subjects of other nations.

For the interment of their dead, there will be set apart, at each of the ports, a place of ground, which shall be inviolably protected.

Additional to article 5. The landing of merchandise shall be made in a vessel designated for this purpose by the government. Merchandise and money imported by the Russians shall be there deposited. After having selected in the shops the merchandise and articles which they desire, and having agreed with the vendors upon the value, payment shall be made, whether in merchandise or money, at the vessel or entrepôt, through the intervention of a Japanese officer.

Additional to article 6. Russian consuls shall be appointed from and after the year 1858.

The buildings and grounds necessary for the establishment of the consulates will be designated by the Japanese government. The Russians will be permitted to live thereat according to their own laws.

"The privileges and concessions secured to Russia by this treaty far surpass any favors ever before granted by Japan to any foreign nation, not even excepting the Dutch. The ancient chronicles affirm that prior to 1594 Tayco-Sama, being absolute monarch, opened to all trading people the ports of his empire, and commanded that no imposts on importations nor measurement should be collected either from Japanese or foreigners, and these privileges were found to be in force in 1638. In 1594 a treaty was concluded between this Emperor and the governor of Manila, and by virtue of its provisions Spanish vessels traded with Japan until 1625. A valuable cargo for the Japanese market was raw silk, (about 1,000 pounds, of 133 pounds each), silk stuffs, woollens, cottons, drugs, aromatics, medicines, spices, wines, and a great variety of miscellaneous goods. The Japanese gave in exchange chiefly gold, silver, and copper. Komper relates that at that period the Portuguese took away an amount of 2,350 boxes of silver, worth 2,350,000 taels, and their annual exports amounted to four and a half millions of taels in gold and silver. Montanus, in his 'Grand-chap avec Kijeron von Japan, anno 1669,' says this was the value of the Portuguese trade annually with Japan."

But whatever may have been the privileges and value of this trade with Japan in ancient times, its ports were closed to all intercourse with foreign countries long before the United States came into existence as an independent nation, and all efforts to reopen this valuable trade have hitherto been fruitless. It has been tried by the United States—by France, England, Holland—but, somehow or other, it has seemed that the Japanese could not be made even to comprehend the meaning of commercial intercourse. Russian diplomacy, it appears, has been more successful. Without bloodshed or conquest, in a spirit of mutual amity and friendship, they have provided for entrepôts by treaty stipulations; and wherever entrepôts are established commerce will follow as certain as light follows the sun.

## SUBJUGATING DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS.

We copy the following from last Tuesday's issue of the New York Journal of Commerce: "The Police Question.—The mayor shows conclusively, in his message to the board of councilmen last evening, that under the Dongan Montgomerie charter the authorities of the city have ample power to establish a police or police for the city, independently of any force which may be designated by the State for the same purpose. A committee of the council last evening reported an ordinance to establish such a watch, consisting of the \$25,000 authorized by the legislative act of March 3, 1857. These important documents will be found on our first page."

"The Albany police is likely to be so limited in numbers that it can do but little towards preserving order. As we read the act, the whole force for this city under that law will consist of only eight persons, unless the board of supervisors repeat their past action on the subject, which we trust they will not."

"Two of the three supreme judges, Messrs. Mitchell and Peabody, have decided in favor of the constitutionality of the new police law; Judge Roosevelt dissenting. A report of the case will be found on next page. The question, as we understand the matter, will now go to the court of appeals, and sooner or later their decision will be final, and both parties will acquiesce in it."

Following the example of their black-republican brethren of New York, the legislature of Connecticut have recently passed a gerrymandering act with the view of stifling the voice of the democratic citizens of New Haven, who are in a majority in that city. Instead of counselling resistance to the obnoxious law, flagrantly unjust and oppressive as it is, the editor of the New Haven Register gives the following sensible and patriotic advice to his outraged fellow-citizens:

"We therefore call upon the democracy of this city to lay by other considerations, and to go into the city election with a determination to carry it. The combined factions controlling the legislature have got through with the exercise of their power. It is our turn now. Union, harmony, concession, and minds made up to do the work thoroughly, will enable us to administer such a rebuke to the petty politicians who seek to impose their yoke upon us as they or their tools in the legislature have little expected."

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

### STATE DEPARTMENT.

**Treaty of Malta.**—A correspondent, under date of February 20, writes as follows: "Malta is the headquarters of the English naval force in the Mediterranean sea; and how important she considers its possession may be estimated from the fact of her keeping ten thousand men here to man the fortifications."

"This place is important to the United States as a medium for the introduction of tobacco into Barbary and Sicily, where there is a constantly-increasing consumption of the article. There are very few ports abroad where there is so large a quantity of tobacco disposed of. While I am writing I am informed that one commercial house alone is holding, or soon expecting to receive, from six to seven hundred hogheads."

"Smuggling is carried on to a great extent, and this is a trade in which an American cannot or should not engage."

"This island is not only a depot for our tobacco, but a place which receives the wool from the different parts of Barbary, and yearly sends large quantities to the United States. Malta is not to be judged by its size; its commercial importance has been much underrated."

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

**Appointment.**—Mr. Joseph H. Thompson has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. Salary \$1,200 a year.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

**Survey of Public Lands in Kansas and Nebraska.**—The returns of the public surveys in the above Territories have just been received at the General Land Office from the surveyor general at Leecompton, Kansas, embracing the following descriptions, to wit: The exterior lines of—

Townships number 1 to 5 south, ranges 1 to 12 east, inclusive.  
Townships number 6 to 10 south, ranges 1 to 12 east, inclusive.  
Townships number 21 to 23 south, ranges 7 to 12 east, inclusive.  
Townships numbers 24 and 25 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, inclusive.

The closing of which lines upon the Potomac and New York Indians reserves has defined the western portions of the north boundaries and the northern portions of the west boundaries of those reservations; also, parts of the subdivisions surveys of 27 townships adjoining Kansas reservation, under the treaty of January 14, 1846; and Sac and Fox reservations, under the treaty of October 11, 1842; also, 5 townships situated in the trust lands of the confederated bands of Peorias and Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaws and Weas, all of which returns are of lands situated in Kansas Territory; also, the returns of 9 townships of the subdivisions surveys in Nebraska Territory lying in the Omaha and South Platte land districts, 5 of which are situated on the Missouri river, about 30 miles above the mouth of Platte river; and the remainder, or townships 9 to 12 north, of range 11 east, all of the 6th principal meridian, and amounting in the aggregate to about 90 townships of the survey of township lines, and 38 townships of the survey of subdivision lines.

### HON. PAULUS POWELL.

The South Side (Virginia) Democrat says: "Despite all attempts to bring out opposition to the gallant representative of the Redland district, no one has had the temerity to oppose himself, and Mr. Powell strikes, Thursday, leisurely over the course without a competitor. Possessing an unbounded personal popularity in his district, Mr. Powell unites with it the perfect confidence of his party, which makes his position in his section well-nigh impregnable. In the House of Congress, while signalled with no special honors, he is a gentleman of the highest standing, and his name is a guarantee to the country and great credit to himself. Carefully attentive to the wants and interests of his people, thoroughly posted on the complicated legislation of Congress, and always prepared to vote on it understandingly, of sound and well-balanced intellect, and with a noble and chivalrous spirit, Paulus Powell is a representative of whom his district may well feel proud. We congratulate him in advance on his re-election."

### HON. S. A. SMITH.

The Cleveland (Tennessee) Banner of the 22d inst. says: "On Tuesday the Hon. S. A. Smith announced himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress, and addressed the people about an hour upon the measures of the last Congress. His speech was attentively listened to and well received. As yet he has no opposition."

Hon. Fayette McMullen has been appointed governor of the Territory of Washington, and has accepted the appointment.

The know-nothings propose holding what they call a national convention at Louisville on Tuesday next, June 2.

## LOCAL NEWS.

**BIBLE SOCIETY.**—We have received from a friend the following report of the twenty-first anniversary of the Bible Society of this city:

The twenty-first anniversary of the Bible Society of this city was held in the E. Street Baptist church on Monday evening—the president, John P. Ingle, ex. in the chair. The exercises commenced with reading a portion of Holy Scripture by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, of Trinity church, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Samson, of the E. Street Baptist church.

The treasurer's account was presented; and, on motion, referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Thomas Pursell, O. C. Wright, and Z. Richards.

A brief abstract of the annual report was read by M. H. Miller, the secretary; and on motion, accompanied by appropriate remarks of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian church, the report was directed to be printed under the supervision of the board of managers.

From this report the following facts are gathered:

1st.—Relation to the general exploration and supply. Three exploring and distributing agents have been in the employ of the society during portions of the year, one for two weeks and two days, another for one and a half month, and a third five months. The entire country portion of the district has been visited from house to house and supplied by Mr. Jesse Owings, of Howard county, Maryland. Number of families visited by him, 550; of the Sabbath School, 28; all of which were supplied by sale or gift. Two hundred children, of suitable age, were found not attending any Sabbath school, of whom 150 promised to commence attendance.

Part of the 2d ward of the city was explored and supplied by Mr. G. W. Schumaker, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th wards completed by Mr. Wm. J. Redwater, of this city. The aggregate number of families visited by these two agents is 5,430; found destitute of a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, 280; supplied by sale, 73; by donation, 112; and 53 expressed no desire to receive even as a donation. Eighty-nine children, of suitable age, were found in these destitute families not attending Sabbath school, and 150 were induced or promised immediately to commence attendance. Number of Bibles and Testaments sold, 316; number distributed gratuitously, 112; amount received from sales, \$94.84; from donations, \$236.76.

### 2d.—Relative to the Treasury.

The pecuniary resources of the society, including the balance, as per last report, of \$7.81, have been—

From subscriptions and donations—\$312.60  
From sales of Bibles and Testaments—608.99

Making a total for the year of—\$1,121.59

Of this amount, \$650.42 have been transmitted to the American Bible Society, \$75 paid as compensation to the depositaries, \$365 as compensation to three agents, \$20.21 for freight and printing—leaving in the hands of the treasurer a balance of \$19.96.

### 3d.—Relative to the Dispensary.

The number of volumes in the dispensary at the commencement of the year was 358 Bibles and 437 Testaments, of the value of \$390.89. There have since been purchased 154 Bibles and 1,538 Testaments, costing \$488.10. The items from the dispensary during the same period have been, by sale, 445 Bibles and 1,267 Testaments, amounting to \$496.65; and, by gratuitous distribution, 255 Bibles and 575 Testaments, leaving in the dispensary 112 Bibles and 154 Testaments, of the value, at the regular fixed price, of \$185.11.

### 4th. Sabbath Schools, &c.

The following donations have been made during the year on specific applications, viz: To the S. S. of the German church, Island, 12 Bibles.

To the colored S. S., Navy-Yard, M. E. church, 12 Bibles and 12 Testaments.

To the Mission S. S., No. 2, T. M. Christian Association, 12 Bibles and 24 Testaments.

To the Mission S. S., Capitol Hill, 24 Testaments.

To the Providence Mission S. S., Kendall Green, 24 Testaments.

To the City Prison, 12 Bibles and 12 Testaments.

After the report, the Rev. E. S. Porter, of New York, a delegate of the American Bible Society, having been introduced, addressed the meeting, at some length, in illustration of the body and spirit, the capacity and active operations, of the American Bible Society, and in enforcement of the great duty of giving to those who have it not that Word of Life and Truth which has been of such incalculable value to ourselves.

Interesting remarks were also subsequently made by the Rev. Mr. Morrell, of Christ church, and the Rev. Mr. Samson, of the E. Street church.

On motion of Mr. Wm. H. Campbell, a committee of five was appointed to nominate officers of the society for the ensuing year, to report at an adjourned meeting of the society, consisting of Messrs. Wm. H. Campbell, John C. Harkness, Chancery Bester, R. S. Cox, and Professor Henry.

A hymn was then sung, and the congregation dismissed with the apostolic benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bell, of the McKendree church.

No collection or contribution was called for, but a lady and three gentlemen gave their names, with an aggregate of \$2.00.

The adjourned annual meeting of the society will be held in the same church, Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

**SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT.**—We learn that the President of the United States has received and accepted the invitation of the board of directors of the Military Asylum, or Soldiers' Home, to reside in that vicinity during the summer and autumnal months, and to occupy the house vacated by Surgeon King, of the army, in view of that event.

The Soldiers' Home is about four miles from Washington, and is approached by a good road. The tenement is in a healthy and beautiful situation, surrounded by natural objects which enhance the value of a rural residence. A quiet retreat after the business of the day cannot but prove gratifying to the distinguished statesman. But this is of less importance than the avoidance of chills and fever, which, of late years, the constant occupants of the Executive Mansion have been exposed, and from which ex-President Pierce and other persons of his household were sufferers.

**COURT OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY.**—On motion of the Hon. R. V. Johnson, the court ordered testimony to be taken in the case of the president and directors of the Terre Haute and Richmond railroad.

Mr. Badger made the closing argument for the claimant in the case of Theodore Adams; and the case was submitted.

Mr. Badger opened the argument for the claimant in the case of Thomas Allen. Mr. Blair replied in behalf of the government. Mr. Badger concluded; and the case was submitted.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

**GUANO.**—The Commissioner of Patents is distributing through his bureau (the transportation at the expense of the recipients) parcels of guano from Baker's islands, in the Pacific ocean, furnished for that purpose, and at the request of the "American Guano Company."

The circular says, "It is desirable that it should be tried on various crops during the present season, by itself, on separate plots of the same soil, (pure and would be preferred,) with Peruvian guano, stable dung, or any other fertilizer," which may be at command, "with the object of determining its economical value as compared with other manures."

A request is made that the results may be reported to the Patent Office.

**THE CIRCUIT COURT.**—In this court yesterday the argument on the motion in the case of Spain ex. Hamilton, to dissolve injunction as to Holford, was concluded. The case being an intricate one, and a large number of authorities having been cited, the court have taken time for deliberation, and the decision will probably not be delivered for several days yet. The application for a *habeas corpus* by Mr. Jenkins was not heard yesterday, but will be heard to-day.

**THE NAVAL COURT.**—In court No. 1 the examination of witnesses has been concluded, and the case of Commander Bullus was taken up. The case of Lieut. Hunter, before court No. 2, is still pending, and court No. 3 was occupied with the case of Capt. Newell.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

**Latest from Nicaragua.**—Walker captured the New Orleans, May 27.—The steamer Empire City is now coming up. She brings Gen. Walker and his staff officers.

On the 1st of May Walker capitulated to Capt. Davis, of the ship-of-war St. Mary's, at San Juan del Sur, and they were brought to Panama in that ship. The Costa Rican army, known in the articles of capitulation. Two hundred and sixty men came off with the ship. The Illinois left Aspinwall on the 19th with two millions in treasure.

New Granada has ceded an island in the bay of Panama to England, in settlement of the McIntosh claim.

### Latest from New Mexico.

St. Louis, May 27.—The Santa Fe Indians have arrived. The diligence is important. Indian depredations during the month of March were unusually extensive. Judge Baird is announced as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Otero.

Col. Bonaparte had started on an expedition against the Gila Apaches.

### Destructive Fire.

New York, May 27.—The town of Addison, in Steuben county, has been nearly destroyed by fire this morning. We have no particulars as yet.

[Addition is situated on the Erie railway, about 300 miles from New York, and contains nearly 4,000 inhabitants.]

### Heavy Sled Decided.

Boston, May 27.—The case of Chaffee vs. the Boston Belling Company, for an infringement of the India patent, has been decided in the circuit court in favor of the defendant. Mr. Chaffee claimed damages to the amount of \$100,000.

### Markets.

New York, May 27.—Cotton is firm—sales of 500 bales. Flour has an upward tendency—sales of 16,500 barrels. State \$6.70 a \$6.87; Ohio, \$7.87; southern, \$7.50 a \$7.80. Wheat has an upward tendency—sales of 25,000 bushels; white, \$1.85; red, \$1.63. Corn is firm—sales of 27,000 bushels; all kinds \$1. Pork is steady. Beef is quiet. Lard is unchanged. Whiskey is improving—Ohio, 37 1/2 cents. Rice has declined—sales at 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 cents. Freight rates are inactive.

**SEVENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.**—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Monday, the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the 1st precinct of the seventh ward, for collector, register, and surveyor of the city, and for one member of the board of aldermen and three members of the board of common council to represent said ward.

Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

May 26—106

**SEVENTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.**—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Monday, the first day of June next, on the west side of seventh street, one door from the south side of Maryland avenue, in the 2d precinct of the seventh ward, for collector, register, and surveyor of the city, and for one member of the board of aldermen and three members of the board of common council to represent said ward.

Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

May 26—66

**COLLECTOR OF TAXES.**—James F. Halliday is appointed for this office.

May 25—107

**SECTIONAL MAP OF IOWA.**—Hend. Williams, & Co.'s sectional map of Iowa for 1857, extra large size; price \$3. For sale by

Bookellers and stationers, Price, Adams

May 25—31

## OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Benjamin N. DeHaven has been appointed consul of Greece at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 25th day of [ ] May, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: LEWIS CAS, Secretary of State.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 12, 1857.  
Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the 1st day of June next, unless the sum of \$1,000,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay, in addition to the interest accrued from the date of the last annual dividend of interest thereon, together with one day's additional interest for the money to reach the tender, the following rates, to wit: For the stock of 1842, a premium of 15 per cent.

For the stock of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 10 per cent.; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.

Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under the above conditions, shall be assigned to the United States, by the party duly entitled to receive the proceeds.

Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certificates.

May 25—114June1

**WRITINGS OF Attorney General Hugh S. Legare.**—In two volumes, price two dollars; published by F. & T. May 28